

Consider the western Kansas stake alone. The present congressional proposal is to reduce Kansas' allotment for sugarbeet production from 24,000 to 19,000 acres. Sugarbeets have always had the short end of the draw in comparison with cane, and the situation now is at its lowest ebb.

Forty percent of the U.S. domestic sugar consumption will be provided by foreign producers. In some instances, this makes sense because we must buy abroad if we would sell abroad. An abrupt cutoff for imported sugar would not be in the national interest.

But neither is it in the national interest to authorize the same old indiscriminate purchasing, and at the same time hampering domestic producers.

Some Congressmen blame the State Department, for using sugar as a diplomatic tool. Others blame the Agriculture Department, for blindly accepting State's suggestions.

But the buck can't be passed beyond congressional Halls. The evidence is that Congressmen still listen more to the blandishments of sugar lobbyists, both domestic and foreign, than they do to commonsense. Only Congress can update the Sugar Act, and Congress doesn't seem interested.

United States-Panama Agreement a Welcome Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson recently announced that the United States and Panama have agreed to write a new treaty with regard to the present canal, and to explore possibilities for a new, modern sea-level canal. This announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by our friends and allies throughout the world. It was greeted with consternation and dismay by our enemies, who have spent long years in efforts to alienate our friends with the boogie man of "Yankee imperialism."

As the Nashville Tennessean recently stated, it would have been ominous news had the President's announcement been the reverse of what it was. Those who resist a fair and equitable solution to the canal problem can only encourage those abroad who would have the small nations of the world look upon America as something other than she is. We are not imperialists. We do not follow the road of violence. We do not believe that force or superior power is a legitimate way to solve differences among nations.

Our voluntary and magnanimous action in connection with the Panama Canal dispute, which dates all the way back to 1903, is positive proof that America intends to suit her actions to her words. The importance of this event is excellently described in the editorial to which I have referred, and I request permission to make that editorial a part of the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Nashville Tennessean, Sept. 27, 1965]

UNITED STATES-PANAMA AGREEMENT IS WELCOME DEVELOPMENT

President Johnson's announcement that the United States and Panama have agreed to write a new treaty was not unexpected. It would have been ominous news had the reverse been announced.

The new treaty, according to the President, will give Panama a share in administration, management and operations of the canal. The new treaty will also effectively recognize Panama's sovereignty over the area of the present Canal Zone.

President Johnson did not go into detail about how much Panama will share in operating the canal, nor did he indicate how that country will share in benefits, direct and indirect from the existence of the canal.

Presumably these are details which are yet to be worked out, and it is too early to weigh the overall impact of the treaty. There are those in this country who already are making critical noises, despite the fact the details are not completed.

Panamanian aspirations have been to have some share in operation of the canal, free port privileges, equal treatment for Panamanian labor in the Canal Zone and some recognition, such as flying its flag, that it has sovereignty in the zone.

Panamanian differences with the United States over some of these points have led to major rioting and bloodshed. The United States hardly relishes the thought of recurrence of violence in Panama and the consequent effect this would have on relations with the various countries in the hemisphere.

Those who have argued in favor of keeping the status quo underestimate Panamanian pride and nationalism, both of which are sincere and deep seated. And it might be added, both have proved to have an explosive potential.

The President said the new treaty would be terminated after a specified number of years or on the date of the opening of a new sea-level canal, whichever occurs first.

The United States has been studying four possible sites for a new sea level canal. One site is in Colombia, a second is in Nicaragua, and two sites are in Panama.

A newer, larger canal is badly needed, but whether it, too, should be in Panama is a question that needs a great deal of debate. It is hoped the new agreement between Panama and the United States will repair relations between the two countries and lessen the possibility of further explosive violence. The two countries have a great deal more to gain from harmony than friction, and for that reason a fair and equitable treaty arrangement should be welcomed.

George Meany on the Vietnam War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the strong pillars for a sane and responsible foreign policy in the United States has been the American labor movement.

The support which organized labor has given to the effort to contain communism and foster world economic development hardly can be overestimated.

This truth was brought to mind once again by the fine editorial, signed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, which appears in the current issue of the American Federationist, on the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Meany points out that recent developments in Vietnam "confirm the soundness and effectiveness of President Johnson's basic policy."

The distinguished labor leader goes on to assert:

It is gratifying to note that more and more people in our country are showing greater understanding and rendering wholehearted support to President Johnson's course.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, organized labor is playing a constructive role in the formulation and execution of wise and responsible foreign policy. To Mr. Meany and his associates must go our sincere commendations.

In order to bring the complete text of this editorial statement to the attention of my colleagues, I am inserting it in the RECORD at this point:

(NOTE.—Following is the text of an editorial, signed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, which appears today in the current issue of the American Federationist, official monthly publication of the AFL-CIO.)

In recent weeks, there has been a meaningful improvement in the critical Vietnam situation. This turn for the better is due to a number of factors. The determination of our government and the superb fighting capacities of the enlarged American Armed Forces is the paramount reason for the changed picture. This has served to lift the morale of the courageous South Vietnamese people and to increase the effectiveness of their military forces. Credit is also due to the participation of cooperating nations like South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. The growing sympathetic understanding of our country's policy and position in Vietnam among the peoples of Asia, Europe and the developing countries is as significant as it is encouraging.

In consequence of this combination of forces, the much-vaunted Vietcong "monsoon offensive" has been stopped cold. Actually, in some vital combat areas the initiative has passed into the hands of the Americans and South Vietnamese fighting to defend the territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Certain significant developments have come in the wake of this turn for the better. In the Vietcong-ridden regions, the people are beginning to lose their fear of the Communist guerrilla terrorists. What is more, the Vietcong forces are becoming bone-tired.

In sum, these developments confirm the soundness and effectiveness of President Johnson's basic policy—readiness to negotiate for a just settlement of the conflict and determination to fight, if necessary, until the people of South Vietnam are assured peace, national security and freedom. In this light, it is gratifying to note that more and more people in our own country are showing greater understanding of and rendering wholehearted support to President Johnson's course.

It would, however, be a costly mistake to conclude that the most difficult tasks in the Vietnam crisis have already been met. It would be far from the truth to say that the terrible conflict is about to end. The Hanoi dictatorship has contemptuously spurned the numerous American offers for unconditional peace negotiations. This Communist

A5672

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

October 8, 1965

regime has rebuffed similar peace moves by the United Nations and the "nonaligned" nations.

Furthermore, the Communist enemy is still very strong. It enjoys the full backing of Moscow and Peking for continuing its subversion and aggression.

Given this new situation, the first task the forces of freedom and peace face in this arena of terrible warfare is to convince the people that they have good and urgent reasons to fight against the Communist forces. It would be self-deception to hide the fact that very much remains to be done toward the building of a government of, by, and for the people of South Vietnam. It is rather easy to set up a government which rules by terror, but the great need and overriding aim here is to develop an effective democratic government which would stand out in clear and inspiring contrast to the ruthless totalitarian dictatorship in North Vietnam.

Nor can we exaggerate the urgency of proceeding with increased vigor to develop an extensive land reform program and to put into effect other long overdue social reforms. In fact, the improved overall situation provides more favorable conditions for such beneficial social changes, for a social transformation that will profoundly change for the better the conditions of life and labor for the great mass of the people. This is the best way to win the people for the war and to win the peace for the people.

In this connection, we must emphasize with all the energy at our command that our Government would be very well advised to impress forcefully upon the Ky regime the urgency of its discontinuing its hostile attitude and acts against the Confederation of Vietnam Workers (CVT) and the organizations of the peasantry. The American military forces can do much in this direction by impressing upon the cooperating Vietnamese military commanders the enormous importance of befriending rather than harassing and hounding the spokesmen of labor.

Unless these organizations of the people are assured their right to play a constructive and vital role in the protection and building of their nation, social justice and democracy have very little chance of developing in this pivotal area of southeast Asia. Persecution of democratic labor is no way of prosecuting the war or winning the peace. Building the democratic forces is the only way to win a better day for the long-suffering people of all Vietnam.

Our Dangerous Complacency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Community News of Reisterstown, Md., points out the responsibility resting on the average citizen, and particularly on the business community, to concern himself with the affairs of government. The continuation of the "American dream" depends on the reawakened sense of responsibility of all citizens to be active participants in government. I am happy to include this editorial in the RECORD:

OUR DANGEROUS COMPLACENCY

Love of freedom, respect for the individual and a society dedicated to laws which hold inviolate the rights of property and persons

are the bedrock upon which our country was built. Under the pressures of war, population growth, inflation, and the complacency of prosperity, there has been a definite crumbling of this bedrock.

In ways too numerous to mention, from the rising crime rate to the philosophical acceptance of mounting national debt and continually depreciating currency, the people have shown a declining regard for the "American dream" which took root in our land nearly two centuries ago.

Never has there been a greater need for people in all walks of life to take a renewed interest in public affairs and the actions of public officials, lawmakers, and legislative bodies. Especially is this true of businessmen. Speaking of businessmen, a leader in the business world, A. C. Rubel, retiring chairman of the Union Oil Co. of California, observes:

"Many businessmen ask, why become involved in the affairs of government? I'm doing all right. The answer is that government has become deeply involved in the affairs of business, your business. As a businessman, you had better become involved or you will wake up too late and find that you are on the outside looking in. By government, I mean everything from the local school board to the Federal Administration in Washington."

This advice to businessmen applies to all of us.

"The Rightist Atmosphere," an Editorial From the North Judson, Ind., News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 5, 1965

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the text of an excellent editorial from the September 16, 1965, issue of the North Judson News, a weekly newspaper published in North Judson, Starke County, Ind.

The editorial follows:

THE RIGHTIST ATMOSPHERE

By purporting to stand for decency, law, and order, by issuing pronouncements against communism, vice and other undesirable developments the organized ultrareactionaries hope to create an atmosphere of respectability and constitutionality about themselves and their activities. This is done to give their pronouncements against the Supreme Court, against integration and against Federal officials as opposed to State officials credibility and rationality. By presenting plausible statements their whole argument is based on rationalization rather than logic. Such organizations, among them John Birchers, the Ku Klux Klan, Minute Men and others, actually aid each other in creating the atmosphere of respectability which they all claim.

The self-righteousness of these groups breaks down when they begin to use the methods of communism: intimidation, violence, name-calling, subversion and character assassination. To call Chief Justice Warren, former Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Truman Communists (the top Reds in America) is ridiculous but is believed by a good number of gullible Americans. The Ku Klux Klan thrives on such an atmosphere with its advocacy of white supremacy, by intimidation, murder, bombing, and cruel propaganda. All these methods are anathema to lovers of liberty, freedom, and

democracy. They are also the methods of communism. Rightists ignore the fact that communism is also a method as well as a philosophy. Indeed it is more the method of communism that makes it so obnoxious than anything else. Using these methods inevitably leads to the institution of totalitarianism which can in no manner be reconciled with democracy, liberty and individual rights.

In a recent incident in an Indiana community a revived Ku Klux Klan spread the propaganda of hate literature through the mails to poison the minds of citizens with doubt and opposition to authority. More often than not these rightist groups are financed by well-heeled individuals who support these ideologies with large contributions. They often own their own printing presses and radio stations. Organized as "educational organizations" they have tax free privileges in carryout on their voluminous publication activity. Millions of copies of their propaganda books are sold, so they actually run a profitmaking project. This is subversion at the expense of the taxpayer. There are attempts to infiltrate and control political parties and governing boards. In past years entire school boards and city councils in southern California have been dominated by John Birchers, almost ruining the entire educational system in some communities before school patrons became aware of the subversion and reasserted popular control. In such cases newspapers are often intimidated or dominated.

In all States citizens need to be alert to all extremism from the far right to the communism of the far left. These groups are subversive and un-American even though they operate under titles of freedom, Americanism constitutionality, or other pretenses. It is the moderate conservative and the moderate progressive who through open discussion of issues and solutions will guarantee steady progress for America. It would be stupid for good American citizens to join Nazi or Fascist groups to fight communism when good democratic methods of procedure are available to all. We need to solve our many problems to avoid encouraging communism to step in and pick up the pieces. If rightists should win over communism in an open clash, we would immediately be dominated by a totalitarianism no less evil which would terminate our cherished democratic heritage. Democracy is as dead under Fascist rule as it would be under communism. Neither is American.

Chase Bank Reports on Latin Outlook

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1965

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, the critics of the Alliance for Progress, indeed any form of foreign assistance, are prone to look with jaundiced eye upon any favorable comment on the program since their political sixth sense—which usually misleads—tells them it must be coming from left of center.

It is fair to say that the Alliance's most vocal critics are of a politically conservative nature, and thus I hope it is they who will take a moment to acquaint themselves with an economic report on Latin America compiled by the Chase Manhattan Bank, hardly a hotbed of liberalism.

ington by Lafayette. General Washington was very much impressed by Count Pulaski's charm and heroic background in defense of his country's liberty against Russia, Austria and Prussia. Washington strongly recommended to the Congress that Pulaski be commissioned an American Brigadier General.

After Congress concurred with Washington's recommendation, Pulaski distinguished himself in the American Revolution. In September of 1777, he volunteered in the battle of Brandywine. He served with great distinction in this encounter. Although Pulaski often erred and was in part responsible for several military disasters, Congress, supported by Washington, permitted him to organize an independent corps of cavalry to be established in Baltimore, Md.

This cavalry was to protect the American supplies at Egg Harbor, N.J. However, on October 15, the British slashed this legion at Egg Harbor. Pulaski then commanded the cavalry during the winter of 1777 at Trenton and later scouted for supplies for our famishing troops at Valley Forge. Indian massacres that followed in Cherry Valley resulted in Pulaski's orders to report for Minisink on the Delaware River. It was in the idle town of Minisink that the vigorous Count became restless for action as most energetic leaders do. He wished to return to Poland.

On February 2, 1779, 3 months later, he joined Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in South Carolina. Arriving in Charleston on May 8, he was confronted with the approach of General Provost northward from Savannah. He rushed to aid on the defense but was decisively repelled.

During this summer, Pulaski had high hopes for victory. He now felt he could do for America what he had sought. He had devoted soldiers and an abundance of work. Furthermore, it was reported that finally Congress was to resolve to grant his requests.

Pulaski again joined General Lincoln as he prepared with a French fleet to attack Savannah. On October 9, Pulaski, heading his cavalry, charged into the enemy lines at Savannah. During his gallant charge, he was mortally wounded. Two days later aboard the ship *Wasp*, he died. The surgeons had been unsuccessful in removing the fatal bullet.

Today we commemorate Count Casimir Pulaski whose selfless devotion has become a symbol of liberty. Indeed, he was a man of honor and integrity.

Our First Lady, Mrs. Johnson, Has Earned the Gratitude of the Country

SPEECH
OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 1965

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 2084) to provide

for scenic development and road beautification of the Federal-aid highway systems.

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Chairman, the passage of S. 2084, the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, by this House early this morning was a victory for those who seek to preserve the natural beauty of our country.

It was a legislative triumph for the Congress and a reflection of our support of the "Keep America Beautiful" program to which our First Lady, Mrs. Johnson, has devoted her time and energies. She is to be commended for the leadership which she has displayed in this program to retain the natural beauties of our country. She has earned the gratitude of the entire Nation, for the passage of S. 2084 was a triumph for the Nation.

Two Able Public Servants Rewarded by President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the President has emphasized on several occasions that the chief criterion for his top appointments is ability. Nothing demonstrates his sincerity better than the recent appointment of Postmaster General Gronouski as Ambassador to Poland and the elevation of Larry O'Brien to Postmaster General.

Both are able men. Both were appointed by President Kennedy. They served him with competence, and they continued that valuable service under President Johnson. The President looked to them when he had important positions of responsibility to fill.

This point is incisively made in the August 31 Nashville Tennessean, and I ask consent to insert this editorial in the Record at this time.

The editorial follows:

[From the Nashville Tennessean, Aug. 31, 1965]

TWO ABLE PUBLIC SERVANTS REWARDED BY
PRESIDENT

President Johnson selected wisely when he named John Gronouski the new Ambassador to Poland and placed Mr. Lawrence O'Brien in the Cabinet as Postmaster General, succeeding Mr. Gronouski.

These nominations by Mr. Johnson are far more than political rewards to political friends. Both Mr. Gronouski and Mr. O'Brien are able men. They come from different sections of the Nation—even as their ancestors came to America from different parts of the world—and they come from different backgrounds. But each in his own way represents the very best that the American political system can develop and offer in the way of public servants.

Mr. Gronouski—actually it is Dr. Gronouski, by virtue of a Ph. D. earned at the University of Wisconsin—is an intellectual who was a college professor before he entered Government service at the State level. President Kennedy picked him to be Postmaster General—the last Cabinet appointment he made before his assassination.

As Postmaster General he was a candid

critic of the bureaucracy in his department, once commenting that he was surprised that he ever got a letter mailed to him. He worked to shake his department out of its lethargy—and to some degree he was successful.

His name, his candor, and his strong will will make him an effective voice for his nation in the country from which his grandfather immigrated to America.

Mr. O'Brien's life has always been involved in the world of politics and public relations. As a child he worked with his father, an Irish hotelkeeper in Boston, in ward politics. In 1950 Mr. O'Brien saw a flash of great promise in a young Congressman from Massachusetts. He selected Mr. Kennedy and dedicated all his efforts to helping make him the President. He was with Mr. Kennedy all the way—even to the end at Dallas.

After President Kennedy was elected in 1960 Mr. O'Brien reportedly had hoped he would be Postmaster General. But the President needed his talents elsewhere—in the area of legislation. And so Mr. O'Brien went to work on the White House staff, striving to push through a sometimes stubborn Congress, the New Frontier program.

He worked diligently—even courageously. His job was never easy. Much of the program came into law after Mr. Kennedy's death.

President Johnson—who has a telling way with Congress—graciously paid great tribute to Mr. O'Brien for his work in getting the Kennedy-Johnson legislative program enacted.

Neither of the two new appointees was originally a "Johnson man." Neither came to Washington to serve the man from Texas. But when Mr. Johnson came to the White House both demonstrated loyalty to his administration. They put their best talents to work to help make Mr. Johnson's Presidency a success.

There is every reason to believe that both would have continued to serve in their jobs—or would have vacated their jobs if Mr. Johnson had desired it. The President has promoted them. And even the most severe critics of the administrations will be hard pressed to find fault with these appointments which show politics to be, not a dirty business but a most worthwhile business because it offers able men the opportunity to give high service to their country.

Ban Aid and Other Benefits to Nations Doing Business-as-Usual With North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it was just a week ago that the House of Representatives considered the conference report on the 1966 foreign aid appropriations bill. You will recall at the time I offered a motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that the House insist on its strong language prohibiting the giving of aid to any nation which engages in the shipment of strategic materials to North Vietnam. It was disappointing to me to see this motion defeated by the narrow margin of only 10 votes.

In reading the committee report on H.R. 11135, Sugar Act Amendments of

A5680

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

October 8, 1965

1965, which soon will be debated in the House, I note that a similar amendment relating to the assignment of sugar quotas to those nations who trade or ship goods to North Vietnam was offered by my colleague, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE]. It was rejected by the committee on the grounds that the bill already contained language which would take care of such situations.

The bill leaves to the discretion of the President the withholding or suspension of sugar quotas and similarly the foreign aid appropriations bill contained language delegating the President discretionary authority to withhold foreign aid money.

While I do not question the President's judgment, I strongly feel that the Congress, which holds the constitutional power over the pursestrings, should be clearly on record in opposition to giving foreign aid or other economic benefits to those nations who continue business as usual with the Communists of North Vietnam.

American servicemen are each day risking their lives in behalf of freedom in southeast Asia. The casualty lists are growing. The very least we can do for our military forces in Vietnam is demonstrate our confidence and support for them by meaningful legislative actions relating to the American commitment to South Vietnam.

How can we explain a 10-vote rejection of a ban on aid to nations doing business with North Vietnam to the wounded men or the survivors of the 1st Infantry Division squad which recently suffered the loss of all its members on a patrol in the combat zone?

How can we explain the refusal of the Congress to write strong prohibitions into sugar legislation to the parents, wives, and children of the more than 130,000 Americans now in Vietnam?

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following news dispatch published in the Wichita, Kans., Beacon on October 5, 1965, which certainly illustrates the nature and seriousness of the war in which America is involved:

CONG WIPE OUT KANSAS UNIT

SAIGON.—The famed 1st Infantry Division from Fort Riley, Kans., lost every member of a squad on patrol in the jungle 15 miles northeast of Saigon today, a military spokesman reported.

All members of the patrol were killed or wounded by Vietcong guerrillas. A squad usually has about 12 members.

The "Big Red One" also was in action today in infamous zone D, 30 miles north of Saigon.

A dispatch from Phuoc Vinh village said a major force of the 1st Division was carrying out a 3-day sweep of the zone but so far had had only light contact with the enemy. The Americans suffered a few minor fragment wounds.

Two Vietcong battalions (up to 1,200 men) were reported in the area.

In air action, two American planes were lost, and one pilot was presumably killed. One of the planes was hit by ground fire during a raid over North Vietnam. The other crashed in South Vietnam for unknown reasons.

B-52 bombers from Guam blasted "war zone C" again today in a predawn raid aimed at crushing tunnel headquarters of the Vietcong 70 miles northwest of Saigon.

Farther north, in the Qui Nhon area, guerrilla forces were reported using children as shields against American air raids, then shooting the children. The atrocity was witnessed by Maj. B. H. Mann, a Marine Corps helicopter pilot.

The ambushed patrol of the U.S. Army's 1st Infantry Division was attacked as it was returning from a nighttime search-and-kill mission in the Bien Hoa area shortly before sunrise. Another American patrol in the area heard the sound of battle and tried to work its way through jungle to help repulse the guerrillas.

But the Vietcong had fled by the time the patrol arrived. American casualties were described as "heavy." Two Vietcong bodies were found.

Mann said he saw 18 people getting into a boat at the water's edge. As it started across the river, Mann said he saw children in the group and radioed the air controller not to order strafing runs on the boat.

"The men sat in the boat and held the children as two persons poled the boat," Mann said. "As they approached the other shore, the men stood up and threw the children into the water and ran ashore."

"As soon as the men had cleared the area, persons on the peninsula opened fire on the children. Several were hit and at least one appeared to be dead."

"I circled to investigate the firing and the Vietcong opened fire at me and hit the fuel tank, forcing me to make an emergency landing."

At Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, of South Vietnam, said Communists are "gradually losing what popular support they had" in his country.

He said recent estimates of refugees from Communist zones and defectors from Vietcong ranks have proven this.

His government, Ky said, "has begun to create hope" and the South Vietnamese people are "now beginning to think of certain victory."

U.S. military officials said American military personnel in South Vietnam totaled 131,700 as of September 30. They said this included 75,600 Army, 5,830 Navy, 36,900 Marines, 13,100 Air Force, and 270 Coast Guard.

There has been speculation here continuing buildup of American strength may go as high as 200,000 men by year's end.

The Real Alabama—Part LXXIII

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, Alabama's forest products industry is awakening the respectful attention of the Nation. With the help of extensive research and the energy and imagination of Alabama's people, the industry is expanding until now it is the State's second largest dollar producer.

I include in my remarks an article summarizing that expansion:

Based on dollar value of products, forest products is the second largest industry in Alabama, now bring jobs to more than 100,000 people in the State.

Approximately half the \$406 million of new and expanded industry announced in the State last year, including pulp and paper-mills, was in the forest-related industry.

There are about 550 sawmills active in the State, cutting timber for use in the lumber

industry, for home building and general construction. In 1962 alone, the State's sawlog harvest exceeded a billion board feet.

A new and highly profitable market has been created for plant residues, formerly considered simple waste. More than 120 sawmills in the State now convert slabs and edgings, mostly pine, into high-quality chips for sale to pulpmills. One in every six cords of pine pulpwood produced in Alabama now comes from chips.

Now standing at 34 but on the rise, veneer plants in Alabama draw the greater part of their raw material from hardwood. Most of that, in turn, is used for containers of various kinds. Veneer log production has gone beyond 1 million board feet and a sizable portion of that has been shipped outside the State. Gums and yellow poplar are the leading species.

As the top-ranking producer of pine poles and piling in the South, this phase of the industry offers residual benefits to other enterprises. In recent years, pines cut for this purpose have soared to the 850,000 level, about half of which are shipped to wood-preserving plants for treatment. There are 25 of those plants operating today.

One of the most exciting newcomers to the forest products industry is the bright future predicted for plywood made from Southern pine. Much research has been done in this field, and a strong and payroll-producing breakthrough is near. Scotch Lumber, a veteran enterprise on the Alabama scene, has already stepped out front with a \$1 million facility in southwest Alabama.

Fortunately, expanding forest management practices have assured continued abundance of the green gold that blankets the State.

Uganda Celebrates 3 Years' Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 1965

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow will mark 3 years of independence for the people of Uganda. Although they are still a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, Uganda was granted full internal self-government on March 1, 1962, and became independent on October 9, 1962.

The economy of Uganda is still heavily dependent upon exporting agricultural products, but increased attention is being given to exploiting sources of outside assistance. A step in this direction was the award of a loan by the World Bank for electricity development. A 5-year development plan, based largely on the recommendations made by the Bank, was started in 1962.

The United States is encouraging the Government of Uganda in a program to increase agricultural production and to make use of the limited mineral resources of the country. We also have an AID program providing educational assistance.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion, I want to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the people of Uganda; to their President, Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa II; and to their Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Solomon Bayo Asea.

of Gen. Casimir Pulaski Memorial Day in cities across the Nation. I would like to give special emphasis at this time to the very worthwhile celebration being planned in Manchester, N.H.

Under the general auspices of the Polish American Citizens Club, the ceremonies will take place in Pulaski Park at 12:30 on Sunday, October 10. The Pulaski Day Celebration Committee of Manchester is to be commended for their industrious planning of the occasion.

General Pulaski was a man deserving of special tribute, and I am proud that this year, on the recommendation of Congress, the President has issued a proclamation designating the commemoration of this day.

It is proper—

The proclamation states:

that the American people continue to pay grateful tribute to General Pulaski for his heroic sacrifice in freedom's cause, and to the manifold and continuing contributions of Polish Americans in the defense and progress of this Nation.

The heritage left us by General Pulaski through his heroic contributions to American independence, to the concept of liberty and to Poland has been upheld and enriched by the succeeding generations of Polish immigrants. They have entered with distinction into every profession and field of endeavor in our communities and Nation. They have shown an astounding capacity for hard work.

Just as Pulaski held firm to a deep love of liberty and an undying belief in a universal concept of freedom, our Americans of Polish descent have been resolute against communism, against bigotry, hate, and injustice everywhere. They have not forgotten that Poland and a vast part of the world remains under tyranny.

They have stood firm by their Christian faith and the prayer that the sacrifice of men like Pulaski and the thousands of other Polish sons who have given their lives someday will no longer be necessary in a world blessed with peace and freedom.

Count Pulaski came to America on July 23, 1777, to volunteer to fight for an ideal that dominated his life. He was not a soldier of fortune. He was already famed throughout Europe for his brilliant and heroic exploits against Katherine the Great on behalf of a free and undivided Poland. And to the American cause he gave \$50,000 of his own estate to form the first American cavalry.

His brilliant military leadership at Brandywine in defense of George Washington's forces was acknowledged by his promotion to brigadier general, and his organization, training regulations, and tactical skill in commanding the famed Pulaski Legion earned him the title of "The Father of the American Cavalry."

His death was a loss to two continents. The ideals which he helped to gain a foothold in the New World have been a blessing to mankind. As he wrote in later life:

I could not submit to stoop before the sovereigns of Europe, so I came to hazard all for the freedom of America.

TIME TO ADJOURN

(Mr. DOLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I regret not being on the floor earlier today when the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HOWARD] mentioned my name. I do appreciate my colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ELLSWORTH] responding in my absence.

We have indeed been here too long when it becomes so obvious some have lost their sense of humor.

My amendment calling attention to the role of the First Lady in the consideration of the beautification bill was offered, without comment because of time limitations imposed by the majority. It followed, I might add, a United Press International wire story which commenced as follows:

House leaders drove toward passage of Lady Bird Johnson's highway beauty bill tonight in the hope of handing it to her as a present at a "Salute to Congress" party at the White House.

Everyone in this country—and I thought everyone in this Congress—was aware of Mrs. Johnson's active interest in this legislation; and my suggestion that she continue to have a managerial role in the administration of her pet project was aimed at a program which I cannot approve, not at the First Lady, for whom I have profound respect.

If my timing was in someone's opinion, inappropriate, may I submit it was no more inappropriate than the timing of the consideration of the legislation. It seems strange the House would stay in session until 12:51 this morning then meet again at noon and adjourn about 3 p.m., unless, of course, the UPI story was accurate.

In the course of our history, some of our First Ladies, and wives of other public officials, have been completely content to be the devoted wife. Others have sought for a greater fulfillment through their personal involvement in public affairs.

It is not for me to judge which is proper and appropriate, but surely it is obvious that the choice is not without peril.

When one chooses to step down from the pedestal of the dutiful preoccupied wife of the President, or other public official, and to wade into the turbulent stream of public controversy, one must expect to, at least, get her feet wet.

The cries of anguish from the freshmen Member from New Jersey were not born of naivete about these facts of life, so I can only conclude my pointed humor must have been painfully telling on the gentleman.

COMMUNIST PERFDY IN VIETNAM IS OLD STORY FIRST CITED BY DR. TOM DOOLEY IN 1954

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I wish that all those who have doubts about the justice of the overall U.S. policy in Vietnam could read and digest the following excerpt from the book, "Deliver Us From Evil," by the late Dr. Thomas A. Dooley. Most of us probably forget that Tom Dooley was in Vietnam at the time of the Geneva Agreement in 1954 when Vietnam was divided into two parts, North and South.

As a young doctor he served in a staggering area for the evacuation of those people in the North who preferred exile in South Vietnam to life under the Communists. He described his initial reaction to his first case of Communist bestiality thus:

Inside that hut I had just seen a masterpiece of systematic torture. Under the sky, I retched and vomited my insides out. I was grateful that no one followed me; they understood and were patient.

Today, 11 years later, there are those who still will not learn. Of course, you will not find them among the Americans I recently visited in Saigon or at the front lines in Vietnam. They have no delusions as to communism and can personally testify on the basis of their own experience as did Tom Dooley years ago.

As recent events indicate, the elements of doubt and opposition are to be found among a small but vocal band of college and university students and professors who have discarded the standards of scientific method used to attain all possible objectivity. At Rutgers University a recent teach-in found one professor saying he would welcome the impending victory of the Vietcong. This is all to typical of this leftist attack on our policy in Vietnam.

Tom Dooley had one purpose in including the chapter, "Communist Reeducation," in his book:

The purpose of this book is not to sicken anyone or to dwell upon the horror of oriental tortures. But I do want to show what has come upon these people of the delta. And justice demands that some of the atrocities we learned of in Haiphong be put on record.

To further fulfill Dr. Thomas A. Dooley's wish, and to demonstrate to the American people the heinous nature of the enemy we all face, I include the above-mentioned chapter in the RECORD at this point:

CHAPTER XV—COMMUNIST REEDUCATION

The children of Vietnam become old very young. They are mature and grave while still in early adolescence, and they are often very brave.

A number of them worked for us in the camps, staying on for months. They did adult work, accepted adult responsibilities; when they could bum cigarettes, they even smoked like adults. Yet they were only 8 or 10 or 12 years old.

Each of my corpsmen had six or seven such young assistants. The badge of honor was a white sailor hat. A retinue of them followed me around day and night, sometimes to my embarrassment. They might come to me and lead me to a feeble old woman who could not leave her tent, or take me to see a man who was crippled. They would run errands for me, fetch things I wanted, boil water for the sick-call tent. Sometimes they did my laundry, but on such

occasions they were apt to wash the clothes in a rice paddy, and the wrong paddy at that, so I discouraged this. And sometimes they would ride my truck just for the fun of it, as children should.

During the months when I was living in Haiphong hotels, they would sleep outside my door. They were often the go-betweens when newly arrived escapees needed help immediately.

Whenever Mr. Ham or any other Vietnamese official wanted to see me, he would spot one of these kids with the sailor hats, or one of the shoeshine boys, and tell him to "find the Bac Sy My."

When one of my assistants would leave for the south we would hold a little ceremony. Various ships' officers had given me their ensigns' bars. So, on the official day, the Quan Hi, or lieutenant, would commission his assistant a Quan Mot or ensign in the U.S. Navy. A bar was pinned on him and his sense of self-importance increased so you could notice it. I hope the Personnel Department of the Navy will be understanding when it hears about my unusual recruiting service.

The Viet Minh directed much of their propaganda at the children and adolescents of the nation, and they went to unbelievable lengths to drive the propaganda home. The first time I ever saw the results of a Communist "reeducation" class was during the month of December. What had been done to those children one December afternoon was the most heinous thing I had ever heard of.

Having set up their controls in the village of Haiduong, Communists visited the village schoolhouse and took seven children out of class and into the courtyard. All were ordered to sit on the ground, and their hands and arms were tied behind their backs. Then they brought out one of the young teachers, with hands also tied. Now the new class began.

In a voice loud enough for the other children still in the classroom to hear, the Viet Minh accused these children of treason. A patriot had informed the police that this teacher was holding classes secretly, at night, and that the subject of these classes was religion. They had even been reading the catechism.

The Viet Minh accused the seven of conspiring because they had listened to the teachings of this instructor. As a punishment they were to be deprived of their hearing. Never again would they be able to listen to the teachings of evil men.

Now two Viet Minh guards went to each child and one of them firmly grasped the head between his hands. The other then rammed a wooden chopped chopstick into each ear. He jammed it in with all his force. The stick split the ear canal wide and tore the ear drum. The shrieking of the children was heard all over the village.

Both ears were stabbed in this fashion. The children screamed and wrestled and suffered horribly. Since their hands were tied behind them, they could not pull the wood out of their ears. They shook their heads and squirmed about, trying to make the sticks fall out. Finally they were able to dislodge them by scraping their heads against the ground.

As for the teacher, he must be prevented from teaching again. Having been forced to witness the atrocity performed on his pupils, he endured a more horrible one himself. One soldier held his head while another grasped the victim's tongue with a crude pair of pliers and pulled it far out. A third guard cut off the tip of the teacher's tongue with his bayonet. Blood spurted into the man's mouth and gushed from his nostrils onto the ground. He could not scream; blood ran into his throat. When the soldiers let him loose he fell to the ground vomiting blood; the scent of blood was all over the courtyard.

Yet neither the teacher nor any of the pupils died.

When news of this atrocity came across the Bamboo Curtain, arrangements were made for escape, and soon teacher and pupils were in tent 130 at Camp de la Pagode.

We treated the victims as well as we could, though this was not very well. I was able to pull the superior and inferior surfaces of the tongue together and close over the raw portions. The victim had lost a great deal of blood and, as we had no transfusion setup, all I could do was to give him fluids by mouth. He could not eat anything solid, not even rice. For the children, prevention of infection was the important thing. Penicillin took care of this, but nothing could give them back their hearing.

The purpose of this book is not to sicken anyone or to dwell upon the horror of Oriental tortures, which we recall from World War II and from Korea. But I do want to show what has come upon these people of the Delta. And justice demands that some of the atrocities we learned of in Haiphong be put on record.

One midnight, shortly before Christmas, I was awakened by knocking on my hotel door. Two young boys asked if Bac Sy My would please go with them right away. I thought they were from the camp, and that there was something there that needed my attention. So I quickly dressed and went out to the truck. As we were heading out the road, the children motioned for me to turn off onto a path running between two rice paddies. I didn't understand, but they were so earnest that I followed their directions. We turned and drove several hundred yards to a straw pallote, or round hut-like building.

I bent, entered the low door, and then noticed first how dark it was and second how unexpectedly large it was inside. There was a kerosene lamp burning in one part of the hut and near it were several kneeling figures—an old man, an old woman, several boys—chanting prayers in a quiet monotone.

They greeted me with "Chao ong, Bac Sy My," clasping their hands before them and bowing their heads in the Oriental fashion. Then I saw that there was a man lying on a straw mattress which in turn was atop eight or nine long pieces of bamboo, making a crude stretcher. His face was twisted in agony and his lips moved silently as though he were praying, as indeed he was.

When I pulled back the dirty blanket that was over him, I found that his body was a mass of blackened flesh from the shoulders to the knees. The belly was hard and distended and the scrotum swollen to the size of a football. The thighs were monstrously distorted. It was one of the most grisly sights I had ever seen. The idea of merely touching this man was repugnant.

I felt queasy, knew I was going to be sick and rushed outside. Inside that hut I had just seen a masterpiece of systematic torture. Under the sky, I retched and vomited my insides out. I was grateful that no one followed me; they understood and were patient.

I am not sure how long it took for me to get hold of myself, but I finally regained enough nerve and stability to go back and care for this human nightmare. But what could I do? For his pain I could give him morphine. For the belly I could do little, as the skin was not broken in more than four or five spots. All the bleeding was subcutaneous, in bruises which were turning a purple-yellow. I put a large needle into the scrotum in an attempt to drain out some of the fluid. Later I would insert a catheter into the bladder so that the patient could urinate. What else could I do?

I asked the old woman what on God's earth had happened to this poor human being. She told me.

He was her brother, a priest, from the parish of Vinh Bao, just on the other side of the Bamboo Curtain. Vinh Bao was not more than 10 kilometers away from Haiphong.

The area had been in Viet Minh hands for only about 7 months and the Viets had not yet completely changed the pattern of village life. The priest was permitted to continue celebrating mass, but only between 8 and 7 o'clock in the morning. This was the time when most of the peasants were just ready to start the morning's work and, under Communist rule, this was the hour when people had to gather in the village square for a daily lecture on the glories of the "new life."

This meant that they were unable to attend the parish priest's mass either daily or on Sunday. So, for the few who dared to risk his services, the valiant 57-year-old priest held them in the evening. The Communists decided that he needed reeducation.

Late the night before, Communist soldiers had called at the priest's chapel, accused him of holding secret meetings and ordered him to stop. Defiantly he replied that nothing could stop him from preaching the word of God. And so this is what they did: they hung him by his feet from one of the crude wooden beams under the ceiling. His head was so close to the ground that he later said, "Frequently I would place my hands on the ground to try to take the pressure off my feet."

With short, stout bamboo rods they proceeded to beat the "evil" out of him. They went on for hours; he did not know just how long. They concentrated on the most sensitive parts of the anatomy. "The pain was great," the priest said. It must have been very great indeed.

He was left hanging in the church, and early the next morning his altar boys found him there and managed to cut him down. They were only 8 to 10 years old, and they ran to their parents, attending compulsory classes in the square, and sobbed out the news.

The parents told them what to do and then said goodby to them, knowing that it might be goodbye forever. The children lashed together an arrangement of bamboo poles that could be carried as a litter and floated as a raft. They put the priest on this and carried him down the back lanes of the village. They hid him near the bank of the river, which formed one of the boundaries of the free zone. After dark, they lowered the raft gently to the water and, with three on each side, paddled to the middle of the river, where they were swept into the downriver current. The coolness of the water probably did more for the priest than most of my medicines. They managed to get him across the river to the free zone without being seen. Arriving late at night, they carried the man to the hut of his sister. Then they came to find me.

I made daily visits to him thereafter and gave him antibiotics and more morphine. Miraculously, he survived; his own strong constitution and, no doubt, his faith brought about a cure.

Sooner than I would have considered likely he was sufficiently recovered to be taken to Camp de la Pagode. Although he was still crippled, he was soon saying daily mass and teaching the children their catechism; in fact, for a time he served as the camp's more or less regular chaplain.

Perhaps I should have let him do it when he insisted that he must return to the village. Perhaps the world needs martyrs, although Tonkin, I thought, had an oversupply already. Next time the Communists would have killed him for sure.

I know that it is not just to judge a whole system from the conduct of a few. However, this was communism to me. This was the ghoulish thing which had conquered most of the Orient and with it nearly half of all mankind. From December until the last day, there were two or three atrocities a week that came within my orbit. My night calls took me to one horror after another.

Early in my Haiphong stay I was puzzled not only by the growing number but by the character of Communist atrocities. So many seemed to have religious significance. More and more, I was learning that these punishments were linked to man's belief in God.

Priests were by far the most common objects of Communist terror. It seemed that the priests never learned their "Hoc-Tap Dan-Chu," their "Democratic Studies and Exercises," as well as they were expected to. This meant that they had to be reeducated more severely than others. It is difficult to take men whose life had been dedicated to belief in God and straighten them out so that they no longer believe in God. In fact, most of them proved unconquerable.

Catholics have many pious ejaculations which they utter frequently—"Jesus, Mary, and Joseph," for example, and "Lord have mercy on us." The Communists ordered the priests to substitute new slogans for them, for example, "Tang gai san u xuat" (increased production), and "Chien tranh nhan" (the people's war). Perhaps the expression most often heard in the conquered north was "Com Thu" (hatred).

The Communists have perfected the techniques of torture, inflicting in one moment pain on the body and in the next pain on the mind. When Tonkin spring came and the monsoon ended, I thought perhaps nature might bring a change in the tenor of things. I was wrong. On the first Sunday of March, I was asked by Father Lopez of the Philippine Catholic Mission to come visit a "sick man," a priest who had just escaped from the Vietnam.

We walked across the huge sprawling courtyard to the living quarters. In a back room there was an old man lying on straw on the floor. His head was matted with pus and there were eight large pus-filled swellings around his temples and forehead.

Even before I asked what had happened, I knew the answer. This particular priest had also been punished for teaching "treason." His sentence was a Communist version of the crown of thorns, once forced on the Savior of whom he preached.

Eight nails had been driven into his head, three across the forehead, two in the back of the skull and three across the dome. The nails were large enough to embed themselves in the skull bone. When the unbelievable act was completed, the priest was left alone. He walked from his church to a neighboring hut, where a family jerked the nails from his head. Then he was brought to Haiphong for medical help. By the time of his arrival, 2 days later, secondary infection had set in.

I washed the scalp, dislodged the clots, and opened the pockets to let the pus escape. I gave the priest massive doses of penicillin and tetanus oxide and went back to the mission every day. The old man pulled through. One day when I went to treat him, he had disappeared. Father Lopez told me that he had gone back to that world of silence behind the Bamboo Curtain. This meant that he had gone back to his torturers. I wonder what they have done to him by now.

Priests were not the only victims of brutality. One day an old woman came to sick call in the camp. She was wearing a cloth bound tightly around her shoulders in a figure of 8. We removed the cloth and found that both the collar bones had been fractured. En route to the camp, she told us, she had been stopped by a Viet Minh guard who, for the crime of attempting to leave her land, had struck her across the shoulders with the butt of his rifle, ordering her to go back home. This fractured the bones, making her shoulders slump forward and causing excruciating pain. Nevertheless, she managed to escape. In time, with medical care and a regimen of vitamins, she healed.

Always there was the painful thought: "My God. For every one of these who come

here, there must be hundreds or even thousands who could not escape."

One day a young man came to sick call with a marked discoloration of the thumbs. They were black from the first joint to the tips. He was suffering from gangrene, of the dry type, called mummification. There was no great pain, no blood, just raw necrosis of tissue.

He said he had been hung by his thumbs to reeducate him. This had happened about a week earlier, and since then his thumbs had been getting a little darker every day. Now they were beginning to smell.

During the course of the examination, while I was manipulating the left thumb, a piece of it actually broke off. There was no bleeding, no pain; there was just a chunk of his thumb that stayed in my hand. This dried piece of flesh, like that of a mummy, had crumbled away with the slightest pressure. The circulation had been cut off for so long—he said he had been left hanging for days—that permanent damage had been done, and all the cells and tissue had died distal to the point where his thumbs had been tied with cord.

"But remember, my friend," one of the elders said to me, "these people might never have left the north if the Communists had not done these cruel deeds against those who preached and practiced their religion."

I feel sure he was right. There were many Buddhists among the refugees, but when I thought of the attendance at daily Mass I had no doubt that 75 or 80 percent of them were Catholics. Of the 2 million Catholics in Vietnam, about 1,750,000 lived in the north. Then came the Communists and inevitable disillusionment with the promised reforms. Perhaps they could have borne up under the oppressive taxes, the crop quotas, the forced labor, and the loss of freedom. But when the right to worship God was taken from them—often by the most brutal means—they knew it was time to go.

"What fools they are, these Vietnam," the elder said. "They coax the people to stay, tell them lies, and even try to stop them at the perimeter. Then they do the very things that will drive the people into exile. Perhaps it is the will of God."

To say that the Communists tried to stop the refugees at the perimeter was to put it mildly. Though under the Geneva agreement anyone had a right to leave the north who wanted to, the Communists began to violate the agreement on this point from the day it was signed.

As I have indicated earlier, they employed trickery, threats, violence, and even murder to stop the southward rush of their subjects. "It is my duty," said Premier Diem in Saigon on January 22, 1955, "to denounce before the free world and before Christendom the inhuman acts of repression and coercion taken by the Vietnam against the populations wanting to leave the Communist zone, acts which are flagrant violations of the Geneva agreement."

The Premier later estimated that a quarter of a million more would have left if there had been no harassments. My own belief is that this figure is not half large enough. The unbroken flow of the luckier, and of the wounded and mangled who made it to the American camps, was a clue to how many failed to make it. Besides, it is reasonable to assume that thousands who thirsted for freedom lacked the courage or the vitality to take the risks.

Many and various were the Communist devices to keep the people in the north. They made it illegal for more than one member of a family to travel on a bus or train in the affected area at the same time; or for more than two persons to go on foot together on the roads pointing to the evacuation zone. This made it difficult for would-be refugees, whose families were large and held by powerful bonds of unity, to break away.

Nevertheless, desperate parents often sent their children ahead, two today, two tomorrow, with instructions to get to the American camp. By the dozens and the hundreds I saw youngsters, alone, exhausted, and sorrowful, arrive and settle down on the fringes of my camp to wait for their elders. Many a time they waited in vain.

In many parts of the Tonkin the Communists ruled that special passports would be required—not to leave the country; that would have flouted Geneva too crudely—but to cross from one canton into another. Obtaining the passports involved steep fees and fantastic red tape. But only with such documents were the refugees permitted to travel as family groups.

Having at long last received its passport, a family might set out on foot on the long road to Haiphong. Fifteen or 16 days later, their food almost gone, sore and perhaps sick, they would reach a canton line. They would run into that old dodge of the expired passport.

The Communist guard would examine their hard-won document and laugh, "Comrades, this passport is good for only 14 days. Didn't you know that? Oh, you can't read? Well, anyhow, go back and get a new one."

As a leftover of the war, many roads were sown with mines and booby traps. The victorious Communists dug them up. But often they did not detonate them. Instead they tossed them with designed casualness into race paddies, swamps, and bushes close to the perimeter of our evacuation area. If citizens trying to crawl to freedom at night were blown to bits, it only served them right.

Yet here are the terms of the agreement: "Any civilians residing in a district controlled by one party who wish to go and live in the zone assigned to the other party shall be permitted 'and helped to do so' by the authorities in that district." Those quoted words, of course, are mine.

COLUMBUS DAY SHOULD BE A NATIONAL LEGAL HOLIDAY

(Mr. OTTINGER (at the request of Mr. HANSEN of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, next Tuesday, October 12, is Columbus Day. All over the United States, people will be paying tribute to that brave figure, Christopher Columbus, and the valiant men who sailed with him to America.

On May 3, I introduced H.R. 7804, which would establish Columbus Day as a national legal holiday. New York State and the majority of other States already recognize October 12 as a legal holiday.

On Monday of this week, the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, N.Y., adopted Resolution 154-1965, endorsing my bill and an identical bill introduced in the other body by Senator THOMAS DODD, of Connecticut, and memorializing the Congress to enact such legislation.

I present the text of the resolution herewith for inclusion in the RECORD:

RESOLUTION 154—1965

To the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, N.Y.:

Your committee on legislation has considered Resolution 143—1965, adopted by your Board on August 16, 1965, requesting support of bills now pending in Congress which would designate Columbus Day, October 12, as a national legal holiday.

There have been, over the years, many bills presented in both the Senate of the United

States and the House of Representatives, all in support of designating Columbus Day as a national holiday, and like our other national holidays setting the day aside in recognition of a memorable event or personage. Your committee feels that all Americans should indicate their interest and desire that this day, October 12, be added to those other important commemorative days, and offers the following resolution:

"Whereas the State of New York and the majority of other States recognize October 12, known as Columbus Day, as a legal holiday; and

"Whereas many businesses and industries also recognize and observe Columbus Day as a holiday; and

"Whereas it is fitting that honor and tribute should be paid to the great explorer, Christopher Columbus, who is renowned as the discoverer of America: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is respectfully memorialized to enact legislation, as set forth in S. 461 (Dodd) and H.R. 7804 (Orringer), and/or any other bills previously considered and any amendments thereto whose main purpose and objective is to designate the 12th day of October in each year as a legal public holiday; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Members of the Senate from the State of New York, and the Members of the House of Representatives from the 25th and 26th Congressional Districts of the State of New York."

Dated, October 4, 1965.

Committee on Legislation, Board of Supervisors, Westchester County, N.Y.

SPEECH BY REPRESENTATIVE FOGARTY AT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR DENTAL RE- SEARCH BANQUET, TORONTO, CANADA

(Mr. FOGARTY (at the request of Mr. HANSEN of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to include a speech which I delivered at International Association for Dental Research Banquet, Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, July 24, 1965:

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP IN DENTAL RESEARCH

(Remarks of U.S. Representative JOHN E. FOGARTY, Second Congressional District of Rhode Island at International Association for Dental Research Banquet at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, July 24, 1965)

Mr. President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, you honor me greatly by inviting me to become a member of a dental organization of international scope. I appreciate and gratefully accept honorary membership in the International Association for Dental Research.

During my years in the Congress I have been a strong advocate of increased support for biomedical research and, indeed, I have been privileged to assist directly in backing Federal programs which have made such growth possible. I observe with personal satisfaction the extent to which scientific investigators make use of today's resources for research. What I have been leads me to believe that the years ahead will be very exciting. I anticipate new and diversified investigations into the basic causes of disease

and the development of imaginative methods for advancing the health of the nations of the world.

Many of you may know that the United Nations has declared 1965 International Cooperation Year. Tonight, therefore, I have chosen "International Partnership in Research" as my theme. For its framework, I have selected the words of the late President John F. Kennedy. At the anniversary convocation of the National Academy of Sciences only a month before his assassination, President Kennedy said, "Science is the most powerful means we have for unification of knowledge, and a main obligation of its future must be to deal with problems which cut across boundaries, whether boundaries between the sciences, boundaries between nations, or boundaries between man's scientific and his humane concerns."

In the world of health, we can be proud of the cooperation among health scientists. International rivalries seem to be inevitable in commerce and industry; probably inevitable in space technology; unfortunately rife in the fields of social ideology. In health and medical affairs, however, cooperation on an international scale is flourishing. Your gathering here in Toronto attests to the fact that contemporary scientists are eager to learn and ready to share knowledge with their colleagues all over the world.

The great achievements of scientists often are hastened and enhanced by cooperation. Partnership in research predisposes potential breakthroughs—I know scientists do not like that word, but bear with me. With the increasing complexity of research, and with the tools and techniques of scientific investigation becoming more diverse and expensive, the interdisciplinary approach to problem solving is more and more likely to produce the breakthroughs of the future. Modern health accomplishments are clear and tangible evidence of the value of scientific team efforts within institutions and within countries. It would seem to me, therefore, that international scientific team efforts are the next logical forward step in the conquest of global diseases.

The great discoveries in health research, no matter by whom developed, no matter in what nation, benefit all mankind. While discoveries may have their origin in one country, may be tested in another, and developed in a third, the application of such new knowledge eventually must be in the hands of men of healing all over the world.

The list of diseases that have been or are being conquered throughout the world is long—and needs no identification for this audience. For the most part, the international victories over disease—as you are well aware—have been in the field of medicine and largely over the infectious diseases.

Though there is increasing evidence that some dental diseases are indeed infectious, this group does not need to be told that dental research on an international basis is lagging seriously behind biomedical research in general. This gap between dental research efforts and the research activity in the many fields of medicine gives me real concern. Admittedly, dental research activities have expanded in recent years, and the handful of research workers of a generation ago has increased many times. Dental research scientists are more numerous, better qualified, and more accomplished than ever before. In the United States alone, there are over 100 institutions where more than 1,500 dental investigators are giving long overdue attention to the basic problems of dental health. Dental investigators now are working on problems concerning the structure and function of the whole body as well as conditions unique to the oral cavity and they are also providing new information about disease processes affecting life itself. In spite of these gains, however, dental research has not yet reached its full potential.

Perhaps one reason why medical research has outdistanced dental research is because dental diseases, which are universal in nature, are rarely fatal. Yet the problems caused by dental disease are of great importance. Almost everyone, everywhere, is affected by dental illness, and to citizens of developing countries, these problems can be overwhelming. Because few diseases cause so much sheer human misery for so many people throughout the world, I see a real urgency to attack dental diseases on an international basis.

The scope of investigation into dental problems must be broadened considerably if more rapid advances are to be achieved and the benefits therefrom are to be realized. Yet today in many parts of the world, dental research is minimal, sometimes virtually nonexistent. Even in those countries where sophisticated dental research is being conducted, few institutes are devoted wholly to research on dental problems. Moreover, relevant research findings in other fields such as pathology, pharmacology, microbiology, and social science often are not brought to bear on dental problems. Only when coordination is achieved among various scientific disciplines and between the scientists of the various countries can the most effective use be made of available knowledge.

Sir Arnold Toynbee said "The 20th Century may best be remembered as the first age in history in which people have found it practical to make the benefits of civilization available for the whole human race." If good dental health is to be numbered among these benefits, however, we are still a very great distance from our goal. To attain that objective, we will have to upgrade the quality and quantity of dental research throughout the world.

I would like to urge the International Association for Dental Research to take the initiative in providing research leadership to those developing nations which have not been as favored as countries in North America. I believe you could help developing nations avoid some mistakes, and assist them in telescoping their efforts to reach a comparable level of research development in a shorter period of time. The late President Kennedy said it well: "The accumulation of knowledge is of little avail if it is not brought within reach of those who can use it. Faster and more complete communication from scientist to scientist is needed, so that their research efforts reinforce and complement each other." A globe-encircling effort of this kind could produce vast benefits in dental health for people everywhere.

All of us recognize the importance of strong lines of communication in those endeavors which require people to work together for the common good. The more complex and widespread the problem—and certainly the expansion of international dental research programs is such a problem—the more urgently good communications are needed.

I suggest that the International Association for Dental Research consider the development of an international communications network to inform dental investigators about research developments in the various specialty areas as well as in related areas of interest. The complexity of the task of international communications is self-evident, but in dental research I can think of no one group more suited to lead the way than yourselves. You will have to explore the use of every device, and very probably invent new ones, in order to spread information throughout the world community of over 100 nations.

One effective communications technique which you are eminently well qualified to sponsor would be a central clearinghouse for basic and applied research findings in dentistry and its related fields. By clearly describing what has already been done and